relations.

about them.

States lead?

to the World's Fair?

the woman's exhibit.

brate?

in 1821.

his first voyage.

Islands.

ton.-Ellen Barker, Millwood, O.

C. C. COLUMBIAN CIRCLE.

Prize Papers and Prize Offers of a Great

Prizes of books are offered for the best papers on

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EIGHTH PAPER, FEB. 23

NINTH PAPER, MARCH 2.

TENTH PAPER, MARCH 9.

ELEVENTH PAPER, MARCH 16.

TWELFTH PAPER, MARCH 23.

SIXTH COLUMBIAN PRIZE PAPER.

of a Cannoneer," is hereby awarded to Robert M.

Smith, Carmi, Iil. This paper is well composed,

BLAVERY INTO AMERICA.

It is quite true that a Dutch trading-ship brought

the first slaves, 20 in all, into what is now the ter-

ritory of the United States in 1620, but England

had been a slave-trader for nearly 100 years. Slave

labor was in demand for the cultivation of tobacco,

and later for cotton, the cultivation of which began

The slave traffic in America was, however, an

outgrowth of Columbus's discovery of the West

Indies. Slavery had existed in some form among all

nations, but negro slavery, in its peculiar form,

was a consequence of the maritime discovery and

conquest of the 15th century. Portugal took the

lead in the slave trade, and later Spain. But Eu-

rope presented no field for negro slave labor, and

the trade had about fallen off when Columbus made

Soon after the discovery of America the Span-

lards began to enslave the natives, and Columbus.

who had been engaged in the Portuguese slave

persecution the Indians perished in vast numbers,

ever Spanish colonies were planted, slavery be-

imes the slave companies received direct aid from

In 1713 an English company secured the absolute

right, for 30 years, of supplying the Spanish colo-

nies in America with slaves, in which time they

landed no less than 144,000 negroes. Some of these

days you will hear the old English taunt of African

slavery in America, but remember that for more than two centuries and a half England had been in

he degrading slave-trade business, before the first

Continental Congress, in 1776, resolved that no

And do not forget that England fostered the

slave trade between Africa and North America long

after some of the Colonies had issued repeated and

earnest protests against it. It was not until 1788

hat a Parliamentary movement in England was

made against the slave trade, 80 years after the

United States had stopped importation across her

SEVENTH COLUMBIAN PAPER.

1. Which American Colony contributed most to

the growth and development of this country? 2.

Which led in literature and general progress?

1. The oldest two colonies, Virginia and Massa

chusetts, were each very prominent in the develop-

ment of the material resources of the future great

The Colony of Virginia was founded in 1607, under

pany formed by gentlemen of London, whose ulti-

These became the ancestors of the historically-

amous F. F. V.'s, or First Families of Virginia

After they became convinced that Virginia con-

ertile soil, the Colony began to prosper. Capt.

John Smith, in 1608, explored and made a chart of

the coasts of Chesapeake Bay, and in 1614 those of

An extensive commerce was soon established

with the "mother country," and her pioneers

pushed westward over the mountains into the

fertile lands of the great Mississippi Valley, and

southward into the country which is now North

2. In literature and science, education and human

progress, Massachusetts was the gilded wheel of

which Boston was the hub; and her repute as

America, her offspring and her pride, was founded

To Massachusetts must be accredited the honor

A printing press was introduced in 1638, and an

lmanae was published in 1639. The first news-

Thus the great invention of the 15th century was

being borne westward toward the setting sun, bear-

ing rich fruits in the wilds of Columbia. Boston

3. Negro slavery was introduced in Virginia in

1620, by Dutch traders.-Robert M. Smith, Box 253,

COLUMBIAN NOTES.

B. E. Baker, Roulette, Pa.; George O. Smith

Wheeling, W. Va.; Anna M. Kocher, New Haven,

Pa., and Wm. G. Adams, Centreton, N. J., are ac-

corded honorable mention for meritorious contri-

butions to the sixth Columbian series, received too

Meritorious papers on the present number are

contributed by Lizzie M. Galpin, San Antonio,

In the 17th century two Englishmen, Jobson and

Phomson, in their journey to Timbuctoo, got some

native Africans and sent them to America as

PURITAN AND PENNAMITE.

A reproduction of the celebrated painting "Co-

lumbus Before Ferdinand and Isabella," is awarded

Massachusetts established the first printing-press

n America at Cambridge in 1639; the first perma-

nent newspaper, the Boston News-Letter, in 1704

and by fostering in every way the numerous

schools and colleges which were established within

her boundaries, and by giving to the world men with such intellects as John Adams, James Otis,

Tex., and Laura M. French, Madison, Kan.

slaves.—Orie R. Fogg, New Gloucester, Me.

Laura French for the following paper:

Gen. Warren, and others.

to become world-renowned.

has become the Athens of America.

late for mention at the proper time.

of first instituting that system of public schools

which has now made such giant progress through

), 16 years after the landing of the Filgrims.

El Dorado.'

New England.

out the Union at large.

Carolina.

n 1764.

Who introduced slavery into America, and

nore slaves should be imported.

well written, and neatly expressed throughout.

A word about the introduction of

The prize for the sixth Columbian paper, "Story

1. Tell of coaloil, its history and products?

opics for coming week are as follows:

that have benefited the whole world?

and what they will probably be?

Epoch.



HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. Saggestions That Are Well Worth Following Out.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: When boiling eggs in the helt, try putting them into cold water. Set over he fire until the water boils briskly, when you will and the whites of a jelly-like consistency, with the olks still soft. Those who prefer hard-boiled eggs hould allow them to remain in the water a little

onger; the exact time can be ascertained by a few experiments. Everyone who cooks onions knows what an unpleasant odor is apt to linger in the kitchen and wherever else it succeeds in penetrating; but it is not so generally known that this may be almost entirely prevented by merely boiling a few spoonals of good vinegar in a cup or basin while cook-

ing the odorous vegetables. Can anyone tell me of some simple method of polishing sea-shells?—Eva E. Grate, Oceanside,

GINGER NUTS. of sirup, one pound of moist sugar, one pound of butter, two and three-quarter pounds of flour, one

and a half ounces of ground ginger, one and a half ounces of allspice, one and a half ounces of coriander seed, sal volatile size of a bean, a little cayenne, flour enough to roll out but not thin, cut with a small cutter, or roll between your hands into small balls, and pinch.-Clara Bishop. SWEET MILK GEMS. Beat an egg well, add a pint of new milk, a little

Cropping in the dough. Bake in a hot oven 20 EDITOR'S CHAT.

People You Know and a Game You Will

Like. There is no class of people in all of this wide world who do as much harm as mischief-makers. We all know persons of this type; people who de-

light in stirring up strife and dissension, and creat-

ing distrust and dissatisfaction. Mischief-makers generally come into our homes in sheep's clothing. They will whisper some word after life. It was Washington who carried Dinfidant, and to no one else would they "breathe it." To every one they tell the same tale, and every time the story is repeated it is magnified, until no

one would recognize the original. We all know the evil of mischief-making, and certainly enough moral force has been brought to bear on these pests of community to utterly wipe them out, and yet they seem to flourish in every town, city and village. If we cannot destroy them In one way, perhaps we can in another, by weakening their influence, by refusing to believe what they say. Perhaps these few simple rules might be of benefit to those who really want to be just and true :

1. To hear as little as possible what is to the prejudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind until absolutely forced to it.

3. Never to drink to the spirit of one who circulates an evil report. 4. Always to moderate as far as possible the unkindness which is expressed toward others.

5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of 6. Never to accept "they say" as authority on

Buy rumor. 7. To observe the golden rule, and to speak of others as you would have them speak of you.

8. Beware of the person who tries to shake your faith in your friends and weaken your regard for others. It is better for a man to break into your house and steal than to try to rob you of your character and good name.

There is an old rhyme that was popular in our grandfather's day, whose sentiment we heartily

"On that the mischief-making crew

Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or blue, That every one might know them !

Then would our villagers forget To rage and quarrel, fume and fret, And fall into an angry pet With things so much below them.

"For 'tis a sad, degrading part To make another's bosom smart, And plant a dagger in the heart We ought to love and cherish! Then let us evermore be found

In qu etness with all around, While friendship, joy, and peace abound, And angry feelings perish." WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Prize-Winners for Sketch and Poem, Story and Sentiment.

"Enflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear

to God and famous in all ages." So John Milton wrote 200 years ago. His prophetic pen must have reached forward to our C. C. circles, and embraced those who are so truly following the great principles of Progress and Patriotism, to which the C. C. stand pledged.

It is good to study the characters of true patriots, to familiarize ourselves with their lives and learn what they have done for the public weal, and to model our lives accordingly. The boyhood of George Washington, full of filial duty and strengthening into manhood, through hardships nobly borne, and difficult trusts heroically performed, is as full of incentive to youths of pure and high ambition as are later years of military achievement and civic honors. The one is a complement of the other, and dependent upon it. It was the boy, George Washington, who, in a few brief years, became the "Father of his country."

THE PRIZE-WINNERS. Washington's Birthday prize-winners and prizes are as follows, each receiving a copy of Irving's as little George and his father. "Life of Washington": Best poem, Wilbur N. tell that this was the hatchet story, and when the mon, Bradford, Ark.; best story, 1,000 words, Alice cheering.
H. Bonney, Little Sioux, Iowa; biographic sketch, Next co

Ellen Barker, Millwood, O. TRIBUNE PRIZE CALENDARS. The beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE Calendar has

been awarded to each of the following: Sol R

"Washington at Princeton," A. P. Goff, Cameron

Smith, Lincoln, Ill., "Our Hero's Birthday"

Mills, N. Y.; "Washington Sentiments," Jane C. Harvey, Anna M. Kocher, Robert M. Smitn, Burt Stone, Lillian Knight, Alice Genger, John E. Has-lacker, C. Colby, M. Magnolia Galpin, Christian Simonson, Henry I. Bucken. WASHINGTON PRIZE PORM.

Oft has this fearless battle-cry from patriot lips And of the foe been forced to fly before this charging shout

aton, Princeton, Monmouth, rose this peal of Liberty; It thundered over Yorktown's plain, an authem of the free;

It echoed from the Hudson's flood to far Savan "Twas thus our heroes hailed their chief, the noble

and the brave. "God save the King! God save the King!" the British formen cried;

"God save Washington!" Columbia's sons replied. On weary march 'neath Summer sun or Winter's scathing hail.

It rolled along the sturdy files and soared upon the gaie; O'er bivaruse fires of slumbering sires, it stirred the

'Twas Freedom's thrilling reveille, her slogan and her prayer. With reverence unchanged by time we greet his

day of birth, While peans of unending praise resound throughout the earth; Yet never voice like that of old which burst from

patriot ranks. The Continental's battle-shout, fierce hymn of love and thanks;

For they fought 'neath his eagle glance, they railied at his side. Their trust in Heaven, their faith in him, all fears

O, loudly over glorious fields, this conquering warcry rang, Where clashing bayonets dripped with blood, and deadly builets sang;
Above the musket's raiting roar, above the can non's peal,

When through the rolling battle-smoke the surg Then, then, this martial chorus grand, our heroes souls inspired. E'en wounded braves its echoes raised, once more ere they expired. There, sword in hand, he's leading on, bright

meteor of war, The lion-hearted Washington, a peerless guiding 'God save the King! God save the King!" the Britons faintly cry;
"God save Washington!" the thunder tones re-

No more this dauntless battle-cry o'er bloody fields shall ring. No more Columbia's braves shall strive 'gainst soldiers of the King; For, victory won, bright Freedom's sun dispels war's lurid gloom;

patriot's course is run. But ever o'er Mount Vernon's tomb the breezes softly swell DEAR H. H.: Take one and three-quarter pounds | On Washington's immortal name their whispering voices dwell And constant as the gleaming stars of Heaven's azure dome.

So ever shall this favored land be Freedom's chosen

'God save the throne! God save the throne!" Europe's children cry; "God save Liberty!" Columbia's sons reply -Wilbur N. Hedges, Madison, N. J.

WASHINGTON PRIZE ESSAY. The anniversaries of great victories, grand sait and Graham flour until it will drop off the achievements and events that affect the welfare of spoon nicely; heat and butter the gem-pans before the Nation, are occasions for celebrations and reoicing, but Feb. 22 should be one of our proudest holidays. This day gave to our country George Washington, the man to whom we are largely indebted for our freedom, our political institutions

and our present grandeur.

As if born for a special purpose, his inclinations led him, while yet a boy, to begin the training that would fit him for his future work. Who suspected that the Virginia schoolboy, drilling his companions on the village green, would one day lead his ountrymen in a struggle with Great Britain, and win for America a crown of laurels such as no nation had ever worn? In the French and Indian war Washington In the guise of friendship, and are veritable wolves proved his worth and wisdom, his special fitness for the work which was the proud triumph of his

of scandal into your ear and make you promise widdie's message; it was Washington who saved "never to mention it," that you are their sole con- Braddock's army, and it was Washington who first marched over the ruins of Fort du Quesne. achievements! Though not recognized by England, America does not forget him When called to command the American forces in the Revolution, Washington came not to the head of a triumphant army. His men were equipped with nothing but valor. Their cause had but justice

> lost courage to press forward in pursuit of free-When the war was over and the Stars and Stripes floated, the undisputed emblem of liberty, Washington retired modestly to his home. He asked no further reward for his service; he lived and labored for his country. His work, though, was not yet done. We see him helping to frame a suitable Government for the country he has defended so

Eight more years of public service and the central figure in American history passes from the stage of activity and seeks a well-earned repose. First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was appropriately said of him, He rose above partisanship. He knew no section, party, or creed Pay to his memory the well-earned tribute of re-

spect. Let every heart swell with pride at the mettion of his name. May every home and every chool in the land show some mark of affection fo him on his birthday, that the young may know the way to true greatness and the gratitude of the people.-T. E. Hickmon, Bradford, Ark.

WASHINGTON PRIZE STORY. There were six of them, and what a bright, jolly six they were! Lottie, the eldest, was 20 years of age, and was all that an older sister should be-a help to father and mother and a bright example for the younger members of the family.

Grant was named after the brave warrior whom his father had followed in many a battle; he was 18. Jessie and Jennie were twins of 15. So closely did they resemble each other that even their parents sometimes mistook one for the other. Harold was a studious lad of 12. He called his books his friends and spent many an hour with them. Phil, the youngest, was named by a favorite uncle, and bore, like his eldest brother, the name of a brave soldier, Philip Sheridan. Many a time. seated upon Uncle Frank's knee, had he heard the story of Winchester and Cedar Creek, and he could repeat a part of Reed's stirring poem, "Sheridan's

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton, for this is our family's name, were proud of their children. They were not wealthy, but well to do. Lottie had aided them by teaching the younger pupils of the village school and Grant waited upon customers at the village store. They were talking of Washington's birthday, and how were they to celebrate it? There was to be a ball for the young ladies and gentlemen, but this did not interest the boys and girls, and Lottie and Grant volunteered to aid in any other kind of an entertainment that might be suggested, The latter proposed an oration by the school master, but Jennie declared that though she had a profound reverence for Washington and her llustrious forefathers, she was hardly prepared to listen to that. Father and mother were called upon for help, and just as Mr. Carlton laid aside his paper, the dear old NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and Mrs. Carlton carefully folded her sewing, Jessie

was seized with a bright idea. Taking from the juvenile shelf of the well-filled book-case Miss Alcott's "Jack and Jill," she said the problem was solved, and with approving smiles the others said so, too. They would take the program given in that for a guide, and thus prepare

one for themselves. The entertainment could be given in the parlor of the Carlton house. Many an old garret could furnish a costume, others could be made at home at a small expense. All the young people were notified and gladly responded. How busy they were for the next few weeks, and how many pleasant evenings were spent rehearsing! At last the time came. The room, which was large for ordinary social gathering, was crowded

with the young people and their parents. A stage had been built at one end of the room and was curtained off with many colors and materials. An orchestra was thought to be hardly practical, so Lottie presided at the plano.

After "Yankee Doodle" as a lively prelude, the

audience and actors joined in singing "America." Then the curtain rose, and among pines and ever greens, and other trees, one of which showed the marks of a hatchet, stood Gene Warman, a sturdy young farmer, whom people said would wed fair Lottle, and her brother Phil. They were disguised

Hedges, Madison, N. J.; best essay, F. E. Hick- curtain went down the children were loud in their Next came a scene which pictured the small George as grown; this, also, was young Warman, playing an old Cremona for the lads and lassies to dance, and so lively did they do the Virginia Reel

that many a foot kept time to the music. All applauded loudly this time; also when the curtain rose again, showing Washington and his family, and again when he took command of the army at Boston, when some one murmured "What will come next?"

The spectators were kept in suspense some time now, a supense which was shortened by Lottie's lively music. A sham battle was to take place. If they had been asked what battle they could not have told, but of course the British were soon put to flight and the Americans marched off to a tune played by Frank with a fife and Harold with a drum. The audience overlooked the scarcity of en engaged, and clapped loudly. The girls came next in a very pretty tableau. The mothers gazed fondly upon their daughters, and the children looked closely to make sure that

they were sisters or friends who sat dressed so quaintly in the dresses of long ago.

The surrender of Cornwallis and Washington surneying to New York followed, a portion of the farewell address was read, and the program was about to be concluded with music when Phil whispered that they had had nothing about Sheri-

Little Miss Delmont, who had studied elocution, overhearing the remark, and knowing his fondness or anything pertaining to that gallant hero, kindly offered to recite "Sheridan's Ride," and all were so delighted with her rendition that several patriotic pieces followed. At last, as the clock struck a late our, the mothers thought their little ones should be taken home. As wraps were donned much praise was lavished on the young people, while they, in turn, felt supremely happy in having for nished such an enjoyable evening. Some of the children wished Feb. 22 might come much oftener. and the grown people expressed hopes that as good a time might be had next year. Good-nights were said, and all went away carrying pleasant memories of the birthday of the Father

our Country .- Alice H. Bonney, Little Sioux, OUR HERO'S BIRTHDAY.

His countenance serenely looks Down from the wall it sanctifies; His life sublime in sacred books Beside my Holy Bible lies.

My heart is thrilling at his name; I think about that gloomy war He helped to fight; his cause the same As Grant and Sherman wrestled for.

I think about his piteous plight At Valley Forge, the camp of prayer, And of that agonizing night

Upon the frozen Delaware. I think how those first heroes rose, Obedient to their country's call; Their bleeding feet and tattered clothes Are Freedom's emblems after all.

O, let us still remember those Who led our Nation's hope forlorn, Nor lightly name the anguished throes In which our liberty was born.

So let us not the day forget, The light of that benignant sun, That rose for us, but cannot set, The radiant soul of Washington,

And as his birthday circles round To this eventful, glorious time, Let martial music proudly sound And happy bells rejoicing chime.
—Sol. R. Smith, Lincoln, Ill.

WASHINGTON SENTIMENTS. Washington fought not for fame, but liberty, Let his name be perpetuated and each recurring anniversary celebrated.—Jane C. Harvey, Little

Washington was the brightest type of American manhood that any nation has produced; his deeds are a monument to a well-spent life, and his work for his country will never die-Anna M. Kocher, O, immortal Washington! Thou greatest of America's uncrowned kings, in the unselfishness of thy love of home and native land, this day we would again approach within the halo of thy greatness,

and adorn thy brow with the laurel.-Robert M. Smith, Carmi, Ill. Let every true American resolve on this, the 161st anniversary of the birthplace of the great Washington, that will imitate in his own life, as far as lies within his power, the pre-eminent patriotism of the "Father of his country."-Burt Stone, Lu

Verne, Iowa. Well does Feb, 22 deserve a place among our National holidays; it recalls to us the brightest name on history's page, that of Washington, who fought for our independence, established our Government, and secured the blessings of liberty to ourselves The sword is sheathed; by fame enwreathed, each

and our posterity.-Lillian Knight, Montevideo, Feb. 22, 1861, I was stationed as a picket on the Mississippi River, and had forgotten all about what day it was. All at once the gunboats on the Mississipp began firing, which startled us, as we thought it a gunboat fight. We finally found out that they were only firing salutes in honor of the day. It is to be supposed that all of the members of the C. C. welcome the day for Washington's sake, and that a truly grateful feeling will be shown by ail of us.-C. Colby, Butler, Ill.

To Washington more than any other we owe the existence of our glorious Union. It was he who steered the newly-constructed ship of state through the raging sea of disordered finance, prostrated commerce, ruined credit, and exhausted resources into the placid waters that have brought us to our present stupendous greatness. What emotions of gratitude swell our hearts when we mention that significant synonym of our free institutions - Washington. Long live Feb. 22! - John

E. Haslacker, Maysville, W. Va. As soldier and as statesman Washington ably fulfilled his mission, and gained the gratitude of a great Nation. He was honored during his life, and the people still show their love and veneration by noring the day of his birth. May the birth day of the father of our country be a lesson of patriotism to every one in our land. 'As first in war and first in peace,

As patriot, father, friend, He will be blest till time shall cease

And earthly life shall end." -Alice Genger. There are numberless statues and portraits of Washington, the statue to his memory at Washington being the largest of the kind, all bearing men, who love and revere the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."-Magnolia M. Galpin, San Antonio,

Washington was greater than all other men simply because he was always true to himself and and a few strong arms to support it; but, through his duty. We can all do this if we only will. Let all the dark days and many reverses, this indomus begin now, on Washington's Birthday, and itable leader faced danger and hardship, and never never give up till the victory is won; it is in this that all "Progress and Patriotism" lies. Let us remember that Washington was an American and we are Americans. We must do our very best, as he did. Then, and only then, shall we have nothing to fear in the morning and nothing to regret at night. That is to live and be free. Washington shall live in our hearts and our souls, in our deeds and our lives.-Christian Simenson, Holmes City.

> We see floating proudly to the breeze, from the housetops of city and hamlet, the Stars and Strines. emblem of a free and independent country, liberated from the oppressive rule of British sovereignity by the valor and discretion of George Washing-May we fully realize the benefits of Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and pay a glowing tribute of respect to the Nation by the general observance of Washington's Birthday.-Henry J. Buchen, Cascade, Wis.

WASHINGTON AT PRINCETON. Like a lion brought to bay our army stood that When Cornwallis's bloody red-coats pushed us to the very banks; And behind the stream ran fast, and the ice blocks

ground and crashed, So we held the men of England off, and for med our broken ranks. Then they came at us again, Hessian, Scot, and

Englishmen; But though short and thin our rugged line, our rifles still were true, And the snow blushed ruby red where our singing bullets sped. So they drew back and waited, with their campfires full in view.

Then we started for their flank, but the mud was deep and rank, And though the horses tugged and strained, the cannon would not move; Then the General standing there, bowed his head

in silent prayer, To the God of earth and heaven, who in justice rules above. And before an hour had passed, cold and freezing

blew the blast. Till the ground was hard as granite, and the cannon moved along; So we 'scaped the lion's claws, for our God was with our cause,

And we smote them there at Princeton with steady hand and strong. We had reached their outmost guard, and were pressing forward hard. When from a hillside breastwork a storm o

And the center shook and reeled, and we near had lost the field. When the General galloped forward into the smoke and flame.

Then there came the fearful crash of the volley. and the flash Seemed to reach him as he sat there calm and

And we looked to see him fall, but untouched by He stood, and we charged forward up the hill. We smote them hip and thigh, for the God who

rules on high Steeled our blades and gave us strength upon that day : And they lay on Princeton's plain who ne'er say their homes again. And the mourning cry rang out from Thames to

-A. P. Goff, Cameron Mills, N. Y.

WHSHINGTON PRIZE SKETCH. George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1732; died at his home, Mount Vernon, Va., Dec. 14, 1799. He was the son of Augustine Washington, a descendant of the distinguished family of Wessington, in England, His father died when George was II years old. leaving him to the sole care of a loving mother, who was also a practical, businesslike, sensible woman, from whom her son George seems to

regards educational advancement has become National. Harvard College, the "Cambridge" of have inherited many good qualities. keeping and land surveying. In his boyhood he was very fond of athletic and military exercises, enjoyed hunting, and was a bold and graceful rider. As he grew to manhood he was distinguished above his companions for good manners, sound judgment and honorable character. paper published in America was issued at Boston

In appearance he was tall and commanding, six feet three inches in his slippers, with brown hair and blue eyes; dignified but gentle in manner, kind and courteous to all. When 16 years of age he was sent by his uncle to survey a tract of land on the south Potomac, and for three years his life was spent in the Wilderness.

Here, having to endure great hardships and dangers, he learned many lessons that were afterwards useful to him. His first public services were at the beginning of the French and Indian war, when, in 1753, Gov. Din-widdle, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then

but 21 years of age, to learn of the French commander at Fort Le Beuf, on the Allegany, his reasons for invading the British Dominion. The journey was a perilous one through an untrodden wilderness. His return home is spoken of by Ridpath as one of the most solitary marches ever made by man. He had to struggle through deep snows, sleep in frozen clothes on a bed of fores boughs, was shot at by a prowling savage, and broke through the treacherous ice of rapid streams; but came back without wound or scar, destined yet to perform many noble services for his country. His military career began the following year, when put in command of an expedition to finish and defend a fort begun by the English at the

In 1755 he served as Aid to Gen. Braddock in an effort to capture the French fort at Du Quesne. The undertaking was a failure, owing to Braddock's disregard of Washington's advice. Washington, however, fought with great bravery, he and his Continentals covering the retreat of Braddock's army. He was for two hours a special target for the savages, one Chief singling him out and telling his warriors to do the same. He had two horses shot under him and five builet-holes shot in his coat. We cannot wonder that the Indians thought he bore a charmed life. He served with bravery and distinction through the remainder of the French and Indian war, and

mouth of the Ohio.

at its close became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. At the commencement of the Revolution, 1775. Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces. He accepted the position, but declined pay for his services. He had many difficulties to contend with; undisciplined troops, lack of money and provisions, and even sedition in the ranks; but by his quiet courage, prudence, bridge, the present Harvard University. Earlier I lowa Division.

and perseverence he brought the war to a successful close 1781. even than this common schools had been pro-vided; every town had a free school in 1665, and a grammar school if it contained over 100 inhabit-As a military commander he was noted for bravery and good judgment. King Frederic the ants. Parents deprived themselves of many of Great of Prussia said of Washington's movements the necessaries of life, and suffered numberless in New Jersey at the end of 1776, that they were the most brilliant in the annals of war.

During the Revolutionary war, when 27 years of

privations, in order to leave to their children that best of all inheritances—an education. We should all unite in veneration and thankfulness to the Puritan fathers and mothers for many nge, Washington married Mrs. Martha Custis, a wealthy and fascinating young widow. He had of the benefits of our present educational system, no children, but was very happy in his domestic of which they laid the foundations at the price o untold hardships, unknown to us of the present When the independence of the Colonies was achieved he was chosen as the most fitting man to

Pennsylvania led the Colonies in the advancerepresent a brave, free people. And not alone in war but in peace was the Nation indebted to Washington. His sound, judgment and unswerving integrity formed one of the strongest elements ment of humanity and the charity which "thinketh no evil," Philadelphia well deserving her significant title of "brotherly love."

William Penn, a Quaker, bitterly persecuted in
England, founded this Colony in 1682 as a refuge of purity and strength in our grand Republic. While President he tided the Nation safely over for his suffering and unfortunate brethren. The many difficulties and threatened disasters, that Quakers were the only religious denomination that, settling in America for religious liberty, did not only a far-sighted good sense could have averted. celebrate that liberty by persecuting all who held religious views differing from their own. They All honor is due hint, as a brave warrior, true patriot, and great statesman; and through coming ages gratitude, respect, and esteem will be felt for made faith in Christ a necessary qualification for our Nation's greatest benefactor, George Washingoffice-holding and voting, but did not molest those

who lacked that faith. Penn also made friends with the Indians, negotiating a treaty with them on the basis of simple love and truth. "It was the only treaty never sworn to, and the only one never broken." He died in 1718, but was long remembered by the Indians for his kind treatment and thoughtful considerstion of them. They said: "We will live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon shall shine."-Laura M. French, Madison, Kan.

CALIFORNIA'S PICTURESQUE BUILDING.

vance of the publication of any date announced, to The beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE Calendar is Kate B. Sherwood, Editor C. C., Canton, O. awarded for the following general paper: To-day is the seventh paper in the series. The DEAR C. C.: So much interest is displayed in California's proposed exhibit at the World's Fair that a brief account of the building in which the exhibit is to be made might not be inappropriate, 1. When and where were the first fairs held? for it will be worthy more than passing notice.

The California State building is 144 feet in width When and where the first World's Fair, and how by 435 feet long, its dimensions being greater than those of any other State building, except that of many have there been in all? Tell something

The general plan of its architecture, while of the I. What does the World's Fair at Chicago celetype known as semi-Moorish-all domes and towers, with Moorish balconies and Ionic colonnade -has been designated "Old Mission," for want of 2. In what great lines of progress does the United a better name, for in it are harmoniously blended the characteristic features of half-a-dozen of the most noted of the California missions. 3. What American inventions to be found there From Santa Barbara Mission is reproduced the

Ionic colonnade, with its three great arched openings and the towers which form the south front. 1. What countries have promised to send exhibits the north front being a reproduction of San Juan Capistrano Mission, and the east front of Mission San Antonio of Padua. 2. Tell something of the exhibits by countries, The east towers and the towers around the dome are copied from Carmel Mission, while the northeast tower is a fac-simile of one at Mission San Luis Rey, which is about five miles from Oceanside. I. In what particular will the coming World's

The massive framework is to be plastered over so as to represent adobe walls four feet in thickness, Fair differ from any other held? This refers to while the main roof and that of the dome and turrets will be covered with red clay tiles in exact imitation of those used to roof the missions. To an authorized article I am indebted for the following description: "The main portion of the interior will be a vast nave 92 feet wide, and exending north and south 435 feet, the length of the building, with two great aisles. This nave will be ntercepted in the center by two cross galleries onnecting with the galleries above the two aisles, and these with the aisle galleries form

> which the dome, 75 feet in diameter, will thrust its nead. A square loggia will be built around the dome to protect the people in the garden from inclement weather." Such is the building in which California will display specimens of her wonderful and varied products, and it is generally understood that the gem will be worthy of the setting.-Eva E. Grate,

the foundation for the dome. A little above

the roof will be a garden 100 feet square, through

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Topics, Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

Thoughts from Many Members on Many

trade, had sent large numbers of slaves to Spain OUR ROLL CALL. prior to 1495. He strongly recommended slave [The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. vetertrade in the cannibal Indians, and the Spanish Govan's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members ernment favored his proposition. Through Spanish of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.] Cors M. Lillibridge, v.d., Pine Hill, R. I.; Mamie E. Hessler, D.V., Lee O. Thompson, D.V., Lansing, intil they had become extinct on the Caribbean Minn.; L. L. Heilman, S. V., Pleasanton, Kan. Anna C. Ball, v.d., Frankfort, Ind.; Samuel E Fether, v.s., East Freedom, Pa.; Lottie C. Went-ling, v.d., Ono, Pa.; John R. Bicknell, Mas L. Not only on the islands but in Mexico, and wher-Bicknell, East Madison, Me.; Groyda G. Edgecame firmly grounded, and when it was proven combe, Marvin, Kans.; Hattie G. Forbes, v.d., Sayre, that the Indians did not make good slaves, negroes Pa.; W. N. Suffecool, v.s., Dayton, Mo.; James D. were imported under a charter given the slave-McCann, V., Mary D. McCann, v.d., Falls City, Neb.; Raiph Saund, v.s., Pigeon Cove, Mass.; traders by Ferdinand and Charles V. One negro Kildow, v.s., North Loup, Neb.; Ellsworth E. Jewwas counted as worth four Indians on the plantaell, v.s., Asyria, Mich.; Flora Pence, v.d., Foster's Mills, Pa.; Robert A. Kerr, S. V., Clarion, Pa.; tions. In 1562 England took a hand with Spain in Edna Grafmiller, v.d., New Washington, O. supplying the African slave market. As early as Walter Pugh, v.s., Elk Garden, W. Va.; John 1533 negroes had been sold in England, and Queen Clark, Norwich, N. Y.; Silas Barton, Aurora, Elizabeth was charged with sharing the profits of Neb.; Mrs. Sarah A. Martin, v.d., and v.w., Horton, John Hawkins, the first English slave-trader. The Iowa; Abbie Pontius, v.s., Maysville, Mo.; Nina English were more cruel traders than the Portu-Shields, v.d., Addie Shields, v.d., Centralia, Wash.; Theodore J. Gross, v.s., Weston, O.; Charles J. Boyer, v.s., Fountain, Minn.; W. L. Wrikeman, guese, and Charles II. and James II. were both nembers of a slave-trading company. Several

v.s., Scio, O. Total, 14,049. UNCLE JOHN DEAN EXPLAINS. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: All of you who so nobly sided me a year ago in getting the invalid-chair will want to know what disposition I made of the amount left. After buying the chair I had \$25.28 left. With \$6.60 of this I had a group taken of the Michigan Guards, which are for sale at 50 cents each for the benefit of the fund. The pictures are 8x10, and contain the photographs of Julius W Jogarn, Alice Hilliker, Nellie Hinds, and my wife and self. That left me \$18.68. I had the Oscar C. Pierson case on hand. I reported it favorably but, alas, the letter miscarried and never reached the Editor for publication. So when, in September last, I received another call, I decided to investigate the case, and if worthy to apply the money, as the C. C.'s in writing told me to use the money as I saw fit. This was the case of Dr. H. W. Browne Surgeon of the 31st Mass., a cripple and a sufferer, and in great need of a wheel chair. The man received a pension of \$17 per month, and with that supported a family of six, besides his medical attention, which he had to mortgage his little home to pay, and which ke will lose, Mrs. Browne wrote me that they would try to pay for the chair a little at a time, but I wrote her not to distress herself There is still a balance due on the chair, which I pray may be made up. Cripple Mother, a grand woman, sent me \$1. She has very little her-

self and is a foreigner by birth, but she always is Republic of which they were to become a part, the first to help others. God bless her! ANOTHER WORTHY CASE vancement and physical development, the "Old Dominion" led her stern sister of the North. Oscar C. Pierson, of Haleyville, N. J., is a great sufferer from rheumatism. He has lain on his back he auspices of the "London Company," a comfor four years, and cannot move, as his limbs are all drawn up and the joints ossified, except one nate object was the discovery and mining of gold hand and arm. Now he wants a water-bed, the cost of which is \$50. He has succeeded in raising or other precious metals, which they expected to find in Virginia. Numbers of immigrants of gentle \$15, and I can get a discount of 20 per cent. on it. This case requires immediate attention. Open blood, and even patrician stock, came over to this your hearts and your purses and help this worthy soul. I have sworn affidavits as to his character and condition. Dear C. C. friends, help me as you did before, and receive the assurance that it is more tained no gold, and settled down to tilling the blessed to give than receive. Another needy case is that of Comrade Edward F. Adams, of Troy, N. H., a paralyzed invalid. He

has no use whatever of one side and cannot get out. I want him to have a chair, so that when the Spring buds biossom he can get out and breathe All of these cases are submitted to your thought-

ful consideration, with a prayer that you will not say no. The reports will be printed from time to time in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Loyally-Uncle N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Hannawa Falls, N. Y., desires to impress forcibly upon members of her Division that their dues are past due, and to urge them to send her their dues without delay.
William G. Volz. Commander Kansas Guards,

Reading, Kan., in Division Order No. 5, announces he appointment of O. G. Agrelius, Reading, Adjutant, vice John Cooper, resigned. He invites all C. C.'s to come into the Guards and help the good Alice L. Cress, Quartermaster Ohio Guards, Steubenville, O., says that many of her Division are delinquent and asks all to respond to her appeal for dues at once. F. O. Brown, Commander Illinois Division, de-

sires all members to drop a postal card to M. Rose

Jansen, Quincy, Ill., stating the time and place

that would suit them best for the annual Reunion.

Z. C. Swann, Hartsell, Iowa, writes to assure his

riends he has not left the Guards, although away

from his Division, and neither does he intend to do so. He urges all to bring in new recruits, devoted to the Guards and the rights of the veterans. Henry J. Buchen, Division Commander of Wisconsin, writes to correct an error of his loyal brother, Willie L. Hodges. There is no legal Guard circle in Wisconsin, although Sheboygan County has one well under way. Brother Hodges and all other Wisconsin C. C.'s are urged to join the Division and work in unison for the organization of local circles. Division Commander Fred W. Boyer, Fountain, Minn., to which North and South Dakota have been attached, felicitates the C. C. of the great Northwest upon their organization, and says the outlook is favorable for united action. Division ces, 25 cents, to be forwarded to Ella E. Foster, Quartermaster, Lemond, Minn.; all present mem-bers are in arrears 15 cents, and will forward the same to her. Send to Commander Boyer for Division blanks, returnable, with 25 cents, to Boyd W. Randall, Investigator. All who favor a Reunion May 30, at Owatonna, will write to the Commander; all who want a Division flag will remit a small sum to Effie J. Hutchison, Color-Guard,

Dear Guard Friends, our Heavenly Father has In science we turn to Pennsylvania, the home of called home our dear Sister Nettie Wood's mother. For years Mrs. Wood has been a patient sufferer, Benjamin Franklin, who, though born in Boston, began life at 17 years of age in Philadelphia, where and when, on Jan. 16, the Angel of Death came, he obtained employment as a printer. His differshe was ready and willing to go. Only those who have jost a mother can know how sad and lonely Nettic is. "It is so hard," she writes, "to give up a mother; and yet, when I think she has suffered ent publications afterward made him famous, but it was his discoveries in electricity that caused him Massachusetts stood far in advance of her sister pain for nearly II years, unable to walk a step or Colonies in her zeal for the promotion of educamove herself, I think we ought not to mourn. tion, the people prizing it next to their religion. know she is happier, and only waiting for us to When Boston was but a town of six years' growth she contributed \$2,000 for the seminary at Cam- Yours, in F., C. & L.-Emma Martin, Commander

Granges, Minn.

MEDITATION

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Feb. 26, 1893.

subject: Ezra Reading the Law after Nehemiah had Finished Building the Walls of Jerusalem, Neh., 8:1-12.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above. l

INTRODUCTION. We have another lesson in the Book of Nehe

miah. Nehemiah learned through some Jews

who chanced to be at Shushan that his people in Judea were in a distressed condition. He became sad. The King, Artaxerxes (Ahasuerus), noticed his sorrow. Esther, the Queen, was also interested. (2:6.) Learning how concerned his cup-bearer was as to the Jews, he permitted him to go to Jerusalem, giving him royal letters which insured his safe arrival at Judea. Nehemiah went, saw the condition of things, and set himself to building a wall around the Capital. He so systematized things as to complete the work in 52 days. He also set several miscellaneous matters at rights. In about six months he returned to Persia. After about, probably, five years he set out again from Shushan to Jerusalem, having a commission as Governor of Judea. He acted as such for 12 years, when he again went back to Artaxerxes. Hearing after a little while that Tobiah was introducing certain abuses in the temple service, he visited Jerusalem, and in a very vigorous fashion demolished the plans of that Am-

Ezra again appears. We remember how he went to Jerusalem about 80 years after Zerubbabel led the Jews back from the captivity, 10 years before our present lesson; how Artaxerxes permitted Ezra to visit Judea, taking such Jews as desired to return to their native land; how Ezra set himself to effect a thorough reform at Jerusalem. We do not know how long he remained in Judea. As soon as the walls about Jerusalem are finished by Nebemiah, Ezra again makes appearance.

As to time required for building the wall, see 6:15. It is thought that Ezra went back to Persia and remained till the walls were finished.

was the usurious practices of the more wealthy class as to the poorer. Nehemiah set this matter right at once and without any apparent trouble. After the walls had been finished gates were hung, and thus Jerusalem inclosed. As fighting was then practiced such a defense was a

great help. .To-day it would be utterly useess. Having put the city in a secure condition the next anxiety of Nehemiah was to improve the interior. The former lesson closed at 4:12. The intervening data up to our lesson should be care-

fully read before taking up this paragraph; to wit. 8: 1-12. Chapter the sixth is interesting as showing how many attempts were made in clandestine, deceptive, treacherous ways to stop the work of Nehemiah. It is suggestive to men engaged in any great work or reform. When opponents can not succeed in open attack and violence they try to accomplish harm by deception and trickery.

1. Data.

Things are related and mean differently according to fixed circumstances. So no paragraph can mean so much to one ignorant of the connections. 2. Time and Place. Our lesson finds us at the Capital of Judea in

he year 445 B.C. This is the date when we hear for the first time of a pulpit, a text, a sermon, street-preaching, Bible exposition. If one examine a map of aucient Jerusalem, he will find the Temple on the extreme east side. West is Millo, (2 Sa., 5:9,) inclosed on three sides by a wall and having on the south side a bridge reaching across the Tyropeau Valley from the Temple to the Upper City on Mount Zion. In the wall north of Millo is the water-gate. Through that gate the Gibeonites and Nethinims brought water to the Temple, and hence the name. Before the gate on the Millo side there was an extended area, suitable for the gathering of a multitude. The congre-

gation assembled in the street. 3. The Facts.

We read in Verse 1: "All the people gathered hemselves together as one man." It was an interested throng, composed of men, women, and such children as could understand the reading of the Scriptures. The preacher was Ezra, the priest and scribe, with six priests at his right and seven at his left. The platform was a temporary wooden structure, elevated so high that the 14 priests could be easily seen and more readily heard. The time was the first day of the new civil year. The book read and explained was mainly, probably, only the Pentateuch. (V. 1.) Ezra was master of it. He had with great care collected its parts and studied its contents. It is a compliment to the people that the reading was at their suggestion. Not only 13 priests but 13 Levites also aided Ezra. The reading, interpreting, and explaining were gone through with for six hours-from light in the morning to noon. Books in those days were scrolls, and unrolled in reading. They were written, the art of printing not then being known. The Book of Moses, read on the occasion we study, was probably in the Hebrew language. The people felt great interest, since it was a law book. (V. 2.) It seems the exercise began with prayer. (V. 6.) All our preaching and in-

struction should be preceded by worship.

The scene was very impressive. When Ezra opened the book, he did so in a reverential, weighty manner. Out of respect to God's Word, the people rose and stood during the reading. From time to time the reading NEW YORK. ceased, and the congregation may have sat during its explanation or interpretation. Preparing a pulpit platform in the open air, it is likely temporary seats were also provided. We cannot suppose an assemblage of men, women, and children remained on foot for six hours. The people had been in Babylon as captives, and had probably acquired the Chaldee language. Hence, the Hebrew MS, needed interpretation, and this was doubtless a part of the work of the 13 priests and 13 Levites. But, further, the book required explanations. To help the understanding, the words were read distinctly. We are pleased to see how interested, and hence attentive, (V. 3,) the congregation remained Adah Bell Bicknell, Adjutant New York Guards, through a service six to seven hours long. OHIO. God's Word had been sorely neglected. It was the author by direction of God. The book was a body of laws by which it was their duty to guide their lives. The occasion was solemn. God's law was magnified. A spendid precedent was established. The occasion was memorable.

> 4. Notes. 1. It would seem from Verse 1 the people assembled of their own accord. Some hold, however, that Nehemiah had summoned them. a fact not unlikely. But the request that the law be read was seemingly entirely spontaneous, and surely indicative of a most noble uplifting of the masses.

> 2. Book of the law of Moses. (V. 1.) We notice authorship of said book was by common consent even then given to Moses. The reference is to the Pentateuch, a general name for the first five books of the Old Testament. This statement must not be overlooked in modern criticism.

3. Tishara. (V. 9.) The Persian name for Governor. 4. Wept. (V. 9.) It has been thought that the "words" which specially touched them were those of Deuteronomy, chapter 28. 5. This day is holy. (V. 9.) We see from

: 73 and 8: 13 that that was the first day of the seventh month. Now compare Lev., 23:24, and we find it also there called holy. It was known as the Feast of the Trumpets. It membered by those present. The next meeting of the repeat in the Jewish civil new year. ushered in the Jewish civil new year. We have a suggestion as to how to begin a new year. It corresponded with the latter part | burg for Washington, D. C. of our September. It was not a suitable time

for weeping. We salute each with Happy New

Year. We see how fit the exhortation "mourn

like an orthodox New England proclamation

for a Thanksgiving Day, the very ideal of that annual festival. 6. Lifting up their hands * * faces to of the survivors of the regiment, is now out. For the ground. (V. 6.) The esthetic Delsarte further information address the Secretary, S. R. movement has in it some elements of philosophy. Certain attitudes not only are becoming, but are natural to given states of mind. The extension of the hands has always been

proper conception of God a bowing of the head in addressing Him is most natural.

5. Suggestions.

1. It is well when people are relieved from any difficulties and distractions which are in their way in efforts to worship God publicly or privately. Before the walls were built much time and energy were spent in self-defense, warlike preparation, guarding against opposition, and the like. The Temple must be neglected, the Bible read little or not at all, prayer become ejaculations. It is well to be in peace and security, and thus able to give attention to religious work and service.

2. Deprivation of blessings often produces greater appreciation of them. Men learn tovalue and long for absent good. They can then give several hours without weariness to a something which formerly tired them in 30 minutes. We ought to try to have grandest ideal of the present without the discipline of deprivation as a stimulus or tonic. 3. Parents should have their children attend

religious services. "All that could hear with understanding" were in the congregation in the street. (V. 2.) A certain ritual, in a service for infants, says of each: "That he may know these things the better, ye shall call upon him to hear sermons." Take children to church. 4. Women should attend church services. Verse 2 states women were at the Bible service

led by Ezra. Christianity has done most to admit women into an honorable and fitting sphere. No Mahometan female is permitted to worship inside a mosque. No woman was allowed to enter the peninsula of Acta, Macedonia, a strip of land 32 miles long and about three miles wide. Under the reign of Christ woman is a necessity in every most grand publie demonstration. 5. Go to church for worship and bibical in-

lect such advantages and conveniences! 6. Attending religious services, be attentive. (V. 3.) Join in the worship. (V. 6.) Respond audibly and generally after prayers are offered.

is sacrilege. A serious harm to the prosperity of the Jews Rev. R. Harcout, D. D., said: "Ezra read distinctly'-a very important part of pulpit

> (V. 8.) Explain God's Word. "Cause them to 10. Help the poor. (V. 10.) E. g., one can give spirit and profit to a Thanksgiving Day

It is the purpose of God to make us happy through the Truth. (V. 12.) Worship should be cheerful. Religion is not mournful.

with the peace of God." 11. Study the Bible-"a guide to realms of endless joy." Says Christopher North: "Turn from the oracles of man-still dim even in their clearest response-to the oracles of God, which

wise words of Cecil: "In studying the Word of God, digest it under these two heads: either as removing some obstructions that keep God and thee asunder, or as supplying some uniting power to bring God and thee together."

REUNIONS.

Annual Meetings and Other Matters Pertaining to Various Organizations.

of each regimental Reunion held, with names of new officers, and address of the Secretary. Notices of Reunions to be held should be sent in early, and will be published at once if received in MASSACHUSETTS. Co. F, 53d Mass., composed of men from Pitts-

lown to the banquet. The meeting which was held was the largest attended in the association's history. There are 44 members living and but one officer. MICHIGAN. The 13th Mich. held their Reunion at Orcott Post, Kalamazoo, Jan. 17. It was the anniversary of the

The organization was effected by placing Capt. Arad C. Balch, of Kalamazoo, in the chair, and selecting Lieut. Trask, of Yankee Springs, as Secretary. Remarks were made by several of the old veterans regarding times in the service and times lo-day. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Pres., . P. De Yoe, Cooper; First Vice-Pres. Capt. Arad C. Balch, Kalamazoo; Second Vice-Pres. F. A. Blackman, Delton; Third Vice-Pres., Lieut. H. H. Trask, Yankee Springs; Fourth Vice-Pres., Oliver P. Ketchum, Almena; Fifth Vice-Pres., J. L. Tower, Greenville; Sixth Vice-Pres., A. V. Sitter, Grand Rapids; Sec. and Treas., Wm. H. McCormick. Kalamazoo. Edwin Hoyt, jr., Secretary, Stanton: Reunion 2d Mich, Cav., Anderson House, Eston Rapids,

We have received a circular from Jos. H. Barker, 253 Front street, New York, Secretary and Treasurer of the 5th N. Y. H. A., which gives an itemized account of the receipts and disbursements of the association, according to the rule established. A communication from the President, Alexander J. Stewart, also accompanies the other circular. At the recent meeting of the 82d N. Y. the following officers were elected: Pres., James Ross; First V.-P., John Hayes; Second V.-P., Jos. Hyde; Treas., John Boyle; Financial Sec., Henry

E. Gix; Rec. Sec., W. J. Darbey; Monumental

Treas., Timothy J. Creeden, 2d N. Y. State Mili-

tia: Serg't-at-Arms, Cornelius Tubbs.

City, Sept. 17, 1891, and Piqua, Oct. 5, 1892, with a ard, Dayton, O., is the Secretary. The report of the 17th Reunion of the 105th Ohio, held at Painesville, Oct. 5 and 6, has appeared. M.

The 57th Pa. held a Reunion at Greenville on Jan. 24, and 75 survivors of the regiment were present, who enjoyed themselves as only old soldiers can. The following were chosen as officers of the association for the ensuing year: Pres., R. G. Madge, Mercer; Sec., Geo. Byerly, Sharpsville; Freas., E. C. Thompson, Greenville. In the evening a banquet was tendered to the regiment at Packard's Hall by the comrades of John C. Dickey Post 433. The hall was beautifully decorated, and six large tables were loaded with good things, which were partaken of by the old soldiers, their wives, children, and friends. Comrade Harry Watson, of Post 433, acted as toastmaster. Speeche were made by Capt. Strotecker, of the 57th; Com-rades M. P. Kelley and Dr. Clark, of Post 438. Rev. Kummer, who was a soldier-boy in the ranks dur-ing the war, spoke in a broad and patriotic manner of woman's part in the war, not as an arm-bearer, but as ministering angel. Col. W. A. Kreps sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," Miss Blanche Thorp recited "The Octoroon," Capt. E. S. Strouss, of Meadville, sang several comic and patriotic war songs. Comrade W. H. H. Dumars, of Post 133, recited an original peom, entitled "The Volunteer Then and Now." Altogether the banquet was a splendid affair, and will long be re-1893. The date is the 23d anniversary of the regiment's departure from Camp Curtin at Harris-

Chas. A. Steiger, 1028 Leithgow street, Philadelphia: Reunion of 5th Pa. Cav. at hall of Carr Post. 55, Broad and Wood streets, Philadelphia, Feb. 22.
A rester of the 3d Pa. Cav. has been printed. not, nor weep." And verse the tenth sets forth, Wm. H. Martin, Chester, is the Secretary. WISCONSIN. The proceedings of the 10th meeting of the 28th Wis. held at Waukesha Sept. 13, 1892, with a roster

> Lant Wood, President, Ripon: Reunion 23d Wis. Ripon, June 27, 28, and 29.

Proof of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found associated with the idea of prayer. And with | in the fact that it CURES where others fail.

Bell, Milwaukee.

struction. What a crowd gathered, and that out-of-doors, in Jerusalem to learn from God's Word and God's ministers! In most every place now we have comfortable houses for worship, music and song, and accomplished clergy. Shame on men, women and children who neg-

(V. 6.) Offer prayer. Be reverential in manner. Bow the head in devotion, and not gaze about during worship. (V. 6.) Stand, and sit, and genuflect, according to the usages of the church. Take the Scriptures to heart. (V. 9.) 7. The clergy should handle the Word of God reverentially, and read it very distinctly. (V. 8.) Mumbling such a holy and imporant book

service, and one the importance of which is often overlooked. The preacher should strive to give the true meaning of the 'Word' of the Lord by clearly enunciating and properly emphasizing the sacred text. Slovenliness should not be tolerated here for a moment." 8. Expository preaching is a most effective style, and should be adopted more generally.

understanding." sending "portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared." 10. Rejoice. Says St. Paul, "Rejoice alway."

Hull remarks: "The joy of the Lord is our strength in three ways: 1. It is power to resist temptation. He who is filled with that calm joy which springs from surrender of the heart to God, and fellowship with His love, is strong with an irresistible strength. 2. It is strength Neh., 8:1-72. The context must be read. No one can get most from an isolated fact. for Christian action. Regrets for past failures weaken us unless they pass into the joy of present belief. 3. It is strength for patient endurance. It was this joy that shone out in the martyr ages, and filled the martyrs' souls

> are never dark. Bury all your books when you feel the night of skepticism gathering around you; bury them all, powerful though you may have deemed their spell to illuminate the unfathomable; open your Bible, and all the spiritual world will be as bright as day." Reading the Scriptures, keep in mind the

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE wants a brief account

burg and Barre, held its annual Reunion and banquet at Hotel Barre, Barre. Ninety-five people sat

day it was mustered into the United States service

Feb. 22.

We have received a roster of the survivors of the 19th N. Y. and 3d N. Y. L. A., which can be obtained by sending 10 cents to M. S. Webster, Auburn, N. Y., to pay for cost of printing and mailing. We have received the proceedings of the 19th and complete roster of the survivors. Thomas L. Sew-

L. Maynard, Chardon, is the Secretary of the Asso-PENNSYLVANIA.